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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	SAMEERA · S		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	165062
Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	8-10-2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

   विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gupta's reign in ancient India is considered to be the watershed moment of Indian architecture and culture. One of the striking characteristics of this age was the broad tolerance towards different religions.

→ Gupta rulers were patrons of Hinduism but had equally supported the flourishing of Buddhist and Jaini culture.

→ Sultanganj Buddha is one example of Gupta times' sculpture marvelous.

→ Ajanta cave architecture and mural paintings depict Buddhist art.

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→ Ellora cave painting which have Buddhist, Jain and Hindu elements though flourished post-Gupta, have beginnings in their reign

→ Bagh Caves are another example of Gupta's tolerance towards the religious diversities.

→ Dhamekh stupa - is built during Gupta time.

→ Mathura art of sculpture depicted ~~bol~~ Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism with unique features for Buddha and Yaksha and Yakshinis which were common to both Hindus and Jains.

Hence it could be rightly pointed out that though ~~they~~ Guptas depicted their devotions towards Vishnu more through sculpture, their tolerance towards Buddhism and

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Jainism are evident from the various sculpture, ~~also~~ rock art paintings depicted in different parts of their kingdom.

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2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian crafts have a unique distinction of being marvellous and is still seen in the demand for handicrafts in tourism sector. The art has a very historic legacy starting from Indus civilisation.

1) Bronze figure of dancing girl of Mohenjodaro, Red sandstone torso, mother goders ~~fro~~ terracota figure from Harappa etc shows ancient Indians were well versed in the art of craft. ~~Dajjuant~~ /

2) Dajjuant pottery making marking the historical calendar like OCPW, Red potteryware, NBPW etc of Indus valley, vedic period and ~~Janapadas~~

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Maurayas.

3) The intricate works seen on Sanchi Stupa's Torana, later temple architecture seen in Khajuraho, Kalinga temples, ~~et~~ Chola temples like Brihadeshwara temple depict the Indian workmen's delicate craftsmanship.

4) Indian craft was also famous in the fields of glass work (Hyderabad area), silver works (Bidri), metal works (Nataraja sculpture in Tamil Nadu) during ancient times.

So the artistic achievements and delicacy and skill of Indian craftsmen have a long history and is ~~expl~~ exemplified in the achievements of ancient India.

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3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Nineteenth century India is marked by various socio-cultural movement which were occassionely backed by colonial thinking.

1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's anti Sati movement was backed by legislation passed by colonial government.

2) Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar's movement for widow remarriage and increasing age of child marriage did find resonance with British India by passing Age of consent Act.

3) Prominent leaders of that time were invariably trained in western liberal thoughts and so had a universalism and rationality in their acts.

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4) The vast spread of paper printing and press aided by British India helped in spread of social reformers' movements among people.

But it should be noted that social movements were not created by the colonial government but was just occasioned by their presence as.

1) It was the Indian reformers who took initiatives to modernise the society

2) Though they had the backing of western ideas, they never wanted to uproot the Indian beliefs but modernise it according to times and curb the evil practices.

Ex: Mohan Roy never advised to embrace christianity though he preached monotheism to Hindus.

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3) Reformers advocated for speedy legislations and mass education and the British India was reluctant to upheld the need showing their less interest in modernising the society.

4) It could also be seen as a policy of government's pacification and alienation of Indian reformers from religious leaders by passing a few legislations they demanded.

5) Jyothiba Phule and the like were mere the beneficiaries of English education and ideals yet they led reform movements

Therefore it could be argued that India's 19th century movements were truly owned and led by Indian people. The presence of ~~Brit~~ colonialism was mere a coincidence.

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4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरूद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

1917 Champaran satyagraha was the first mass movement led by Gandhiji in India. It was the testing laboratory of his means of struggle ~~for the~~ in India which he invented and employed in South Africa.

→ Champaran Satyagraha was against the British landlords by indigo peasants of Bihar area for removing the tinkatia system. The movement got importance when Gandhiji was requested to have a look at their plight.

→ Gandhiji's involvement and direct talk with peasants and recording made British ~~of~~ to appoint a commission

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where Gandhiji too a member. This was the first victory of for Gandhiji against British as he could make them bent to his methods of non violence and truth without any confrontation.

→ when the commission had to rule in favour of peasants, he made his second victory without any bloodshed.

~~The success of Champaran made again~~ The success of method against British both in South Africa and in Champaran made him to adopt this means of struggle for liberation struggle of Indians. His passive resistance method based on truth and Ahimsa, when he realised it is futile to resist Britain with force was able to unite and galvanise

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millions of Indians and eventually led to the biggest mass movements with little bloodshed in the history. The starting point of this historical struggle was the little champaran.

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5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अँकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

It was the Britishers who introduced press in India. But it was the Indians who utilized it in full extent and it did play a big role in strengthening national movements.

→ Indian nationalists and reformers utilized the press to reach mass and continuously wrote articles criticizing the British rule.

→ The spread of Mohan Roy's reform movements, Debendranath Tagore's Thatvabodhini sabha had reached masses through various publications like Thatvabodhini Prakash.

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→ Later Bal Gangadhara Tilak started Kesari newspaper which routinely criticized British in sharp words and later causing in his exile.

→ Revolutionary group's Yugantar, Sandhya, Kal are some other examples of strong pens writing against British.

→ Lytton's gag rule called Vernacular Act did ban many Indian newspapers like Somprakash. ~~It also~~. But Indians resisted in novel ways by changing vernacular paper into English newspaper as in the case of Amrit Bazar Patrika.

→ It is not from India but from abroad too, Indians published newspapers like Gadar, Bande Mataram to incite people against British rule

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and over which Britain had less control

→ Surendra Nath Banerjee had been the first journalist arrested for writing articles against British

→ Curzon's rule also saw many moves of censoring the Indian newspapers during the Bengal Partition.

But as evident, Indian leaders stood against oppression strongly by employing different means to reach out to people and practicing free thinking. The articles they have published had a direct take on Indian mass and in inciting national sentiments ~~which~~ which was evident from the rise of people in protest of Bal Gangadhara Tilak's arrest.

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6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Decolonisation which gained momentum after two world wars was ~~the~~ made of a result of national movements in colonies than an accident or design

Decolonisation happened as the result of

1) colonies being made aware of ~~dissi~~ illusion created by white man's burden and white supremacy theory of west after disastrous wars.

2) Soldiers who participated in the wars when returned incited the colonies' national sentiments.

3) After world wars. the power structure

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of world has changed and the US and USSR were more sympathetic to colonies demands.

4) Creation of UN to safeguard peace and self determination of people.

5) Economically drained ~~colonists~~ colonialists were an ~~equal~~ easy target for colonists' movements.

6) Colonies of Asia and Africa came in contact in 20th century frequently through conferences of oppressed nationalities and common forums on UN and mutually endeared their ~~freedom~~ cause ~~for~~ for freedoms.

7) Better politically and nationally conscious people through the spread of concepts like self determination and universalism organised in better way to demand for freedom.

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8) India's freedom in 1947 stood as a trigger for many Asian countries and African countries freedom struggle.

So it can be aptly said that decolonisation was the result of various local and global factors which eventually compelled the colonialists to grant freedom to colonies.

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8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

German unification was a mortal blow to the USSR led eastern block in the cold war. and it has fundamentally changed the power structure in Europe.

→ The division of Germany between US and allies and USSR was the strong indications of existence of differing ideologies in Europe - when Eastern ~~Europe sided with USSR, West endorsed democracy and capitalism~~.

German unification of 1871 was a mortal blow to the existing powers of France, Britain and Austria-Hungary in Europe -- and it has fundamentally changed the power balance

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in Europe and redew history.

→ The architect of German unification, Bismark employed iron and blood policy for his ambitions where he tactically played with leading powers which eventually resulted in Germany - France rivalry.

→ Bismarkian foreign policy of secret military alliance paved way for German rise in Europe as he was able to make a pact with most of the countries isolating France and in assuring those nations support in adverse conditions

→ His promise on no territorial expansion after the unification and adherence to it made many his friends making Germany a ~~trusty pat~~ trustworthy partner.

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9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Language as a cultural heritage has a greater role in shaping a society. India being a culturally and linguistically diverse country, language forms the vestige of its diversity.

→ Mahatma Gandhi, and Annie Besant were the advocates of common language which is free from colonial's imposed language.

→ Both also advocated for the role of vernacular language in a student's formative years and emphasized on the vernacular language based education over English.

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→ The common language favoured by Gandhiji was Hindustani. He believed it would make administration simple and free from colonial legacy and would be beneficial in integration process

→ Both was against the sudden imposition of common language and advocated the need for organic evolution and coordinated effort overtime to replace English in administration.

It is evident from the above arguements both Gandhi and Anni Besant stood for common language in India and equal growth of vernacular language. Their endorsement of both aspects had taken from both the sides of language debate even today.

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It could be seen that the three language formula of 1968 indeed giving equal weightage to both Hindi and vernacular languages much like the stands of Gandhiji and Annie Besant.

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10. C. Rajagoplachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

C. Rajagopalachari was a stout gandhian and congressman. Later in life he dissonailed with INC and built Swatantra Party having different ideology from Congress.

His argument for a ~~def~~ separate party was that for the democratic practice to be fruitful, there needs to have an opposition. The issue with INC was that though it had ~~given~~ been an umbrella organisation having people of different opinions and ideologies, in actual practice there needs to have an opposition questioning Government's role. Internal opposition or internal

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democracy is not just sufficient.

Hence Rajagopalachari started a new party which ~~was~~ functioned as an opposition to INC and questioned government's policies democratically.

→ The party was pro market in economic development different from socialistic economic planning adopted by INC.

→ Party believed in the idea that there can not be a seperation between politics and religion and spiritualisation of politics is acceptable unlike INC stand

→ Party vigorously supported the ~~ad~~ cause for adoption of Hindi as the national language when INC was in dilemma.

→ Rajagopalachari stood tall against Nehru in his foreign and economic

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policies for as he favoured meet ties with US instead the concept of NAM.

→ He also contested against INC's V. K. Krishnamenon showing his growing alienation from governments' policies.

Thus it could be aptly say that Swatrahta party aptly provided an opposition and filled the vacuum in a democracy set up which if not would have eventually result in tyranny -

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11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

caste as a social structure was present in India since ancient times. Sanskritisation ~~and~~ of Adivasis and assimilation of invaders/foreigners into caste system was an age old practice in India. But the institutionalisation of caste was started happening during the colonial period and independent India.

1) Oppression based on caste was more prevalent in British India as they adopted an appeasing attitude towards the upper caste. and favouring them more in clerical jobs.

2) The separate electorates started by British and the subsequent need of

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lower castes ~~also~~ showed the institutionalisation of caste structure. The Poona Pact resulted in caste as an inherent structure of Indian society giving legitimacy though annihilation of caste and well being of the lower caste were the ~~end~~ main goal behind the move.

3) Independent India has run assertion based on caste politics among different ~~cas~~ prominent castes like BSP, RJD etc.

4) Rise of politicians based on caste identity and caste based reservations by Mandal commission

5) Agitations among forward castes to be included in the reservation category like Jats, Marathas, Patidars.

~~Hence~~. Though the constitutional safeguards are given to rectify the historical discrimination lower castes

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are faced in India. it ~~is also~~ has also indirectly ~~made~~ shaped the institutionalisation of caste in present times which has its roots in colonial period.

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12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India being a pateiarchal society the differences in work culture and wage among men and women is an issue of ~~constant~~ continuous debate.

The disparity in wage among genders are resulted due to various factors

1) Not valuing the women's work considering them as silent and ~~not~~ demanding if wages are less.

2) There is less organisational structure and bargaining unions among women unlike men. Though SEWA etc are changing the scenario.

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3) Seeing working women from the angle that they are doing the job as an additional income not like men that for him it is a necessity. This notion reinforces the family role of women.

4) Women are mostly employed in unorganised sector which hire and fire is a norm ~~if~~ and there exists no regulation and monitoring resulting in women's exploitation.

5) Women are seen as less competent when compared to men and so their work is valued less.

6) Illiteracy and social backwardness are more prevalent among women making them less aware of their rights.

To address ~~this~~ the wage parity issue, India did have legislated many

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acts like minimum wages Act, Equal remuneration Act and the recent order of Supreme Court in Jagjit Singh case where contract labourers to be paid equally as permanent labourers etc.

But still, the gender wage gap is a looming issue and to address this along with legislation and strict enforcement, sensitisation of males, empowerment of women are needed.

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13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

India's national sex ratio after a while ~~has~~ is seeing betterment but agewise division of sex ratio shows a worrying tendency in the child sex ratio.

The possible reasons that could explain this trend are

1) there is an increasing tendency ~~amo~~ of female foeticide and infanticide in recent times.

2) The previous efforts of government might be the reason why there is better adult sex ratio. But with better technological and scientific measures, abortions, have become easy today resulting in less ~~the~~ female child birth.

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3) With better education and economic conditions, ~~parents~~ couples are limiting their ~~child~~ number of children. ~~unlike past~~ But the preference for son is still present.

In the past decade, poor and less well of families number were more and they constantly tried for sons after having daughters increasing population. But the good side was that females too were born.

4) The declining child sex ratio is more prevalent in economically well off places shows that access to better contraceptives and abortion clinics coupled with son preference. ~~causing~~ ~~leading~~ the female ~~infanti~~ foeticide.

Ex: Though Kerala have a very good sex ratio, it is recently showing a decline in child sex ratio.

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5) The natural tendency of male birth is more than that of females. With advancement of better health facilities, male child's survival rates have also increased unlike the past.

Government have taken various measures to correct this trend like

1) sensitisation and awareness generation through networking of with NGOs, civil society

2) PCPNDT Act 2003 which punishes sex determination at pregnancy time.

3) Regulation of scanning units and private hospitals.

4) MTP Act 1971

5) Roping in religious leaders to advice people as son preference emanates from religious sanctions.

6) Different schemes for female child like Beti Bachao Beti Pado etc.

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14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Jet streams are the air flow in the upper troposphere - stratosphere region and has significant role in deciding weather conditions in the world especially in Indian Monsoon.

During winter time, westerly jet stream plays an important role in deciding Indian weather. The jet stream which comes with occasional cyclones from Mediterranean region gets divided into two at the Tibetan highland and one branch move towards Indian subcontinent. This jet stream brings the western disturbances to India causing rain in North west region during

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winter.

In summer time as the ITCZ starts moving northwards, westerly jet stream starts receding from Indian land. It is been argued there exists connection between ITCZ movements and jetstream retreaval. Summer time it is the easterly jet stream which plays the role of ~~rainf~~ bringing rainfall in India. It starts flowing in the southernpart of peninsula bringing tropical depressions. It is the easterly jet stream which is responsible for the burst of monsoon.

Indian monsoon mechanism still remains as an enigma for the scientists as it involves the reversal of winds, surface pressure and

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air mechanism and jet streams and ~~an~~ upper air circulation.

But the role of jet streams in influencing the Indian monsoon is well established.

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15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

North East is endowed with hilly terrains and Himalayan rivers but the possibility of developing ~~exploring~~ hydropower projects are not explored to its full potential.

The reasons can be -

1) The difficulty in connecting with geographically isolated North East - as Silliguri corridor is the only connecting land with mainstream making logistics and equipment movements difficult.

2) ~~Eco~~ geographical isolation is also responsible for optimal utilization of energy generated as deploying smallgrids and

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distribution channels are difficult given the difficult hilly-plain terrain.

3) North East states are politically not yet stable and secession tendencies and ethnic assertion make its a place fragile for development activities.

4) The low socio-educational indicators make the employment of North East people difficult ~~in large infras~~ higher positions in large infrastructural projects and resulting in more 'outsider syndrome' skirmishes.

5) Since major rivers of North East flow into Bangladesh and Myanmar, hydropower projects may be a contentious issue for Inter state river dispute.

~~Despite of all these, government~~

6) Fragile environment condition of North East making large reservoir construction an ecological threat as in the case of Arunachal Pradesh when Supreme Court halted the power project

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pointing ecological and Buddhist cultural factors.

Inspite of all these government have taken many initiatives to tackle the issues like

1) Employing Integrated North East Development Program under DoNER

2) Rapid road construction with the aid of Japan.

3) schemes exclusively for North Eastern states for better socio-economic development.

4) Assessing the feasibility of mini hydropower projects which needs only category B environmental clearance.

5) Alternative access possibilities to North East through Bangladesh exploring recent motor vehicle Agreement.

6) It is also important to win the confidence of the local people before employing such projects which will eventually lead to better integration and less security threats.

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16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

With global warming and climate change, water scarcity is becoming a larger threat to the Globe and India is not an exception. It is only recently that we have incorporated groundwater conservation in our policy mandates for water conservation.

→ The indiscriminate use of tubewells in India in the dry regions is rapidly resulting the groundwater scarcity and the subsidized electricity program is aiding the phenomena. The availability of personalised water supply is also making people to use dams and canals even if they are in the vicinity. The ground water deterioration is also causing increased

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salinity making agriculture less productive.

So it is important to have a dedicated program for ground water conservation.

1) as India's hardrocks take years to replenish the groundwater.

2) though there exist separate groundwater commission, its work in progress is dismal.

3) Need to sensitize the farmers against the tubewell use and the importance of dams and canalwater

4) to have a better picture of India's integrated water profile.

5) To have better rainwater harvesting techniques and designs and the implementation of same in every building constructed.

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6) For a common platforms for policy makers and scientists to discuss on the issues and better research provisions to tackle the problems by adopting international practices.

7) To have better organisational design. As mentioned by Mihir Shah Committee it would be good to have a National Water Commission to look after both ~~[illegible]~~ surface and ground water profile as both are inter related.

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17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

Tourism is one of the leading economic activity in India but is facing a number of challenges like.

1) Unsustainable growth of tourism sector without giving heed to the ecological and environmental fragility

2) India is still struggling with better waste management technique affecting tourism growth and a byproduct of tourism

3) Road congestion and time delay in operations etc are affecting India's tourism profile.

4) There is a need of integrated planning of tourism covering the entire country. Much like Swadesh Darshan program

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It is important to promote sustainable tourism

1) as it will overcide the backlashes created by the unavoidable evils of tourism like waste generation

2) Environmental sustainability needs to be prime important in the field of planning tourism sector otherwise India will lose both at environment and tourism front -

3)

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20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	SAMEERA·S		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	165062
Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	5-10-2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

The tug of tight between freedom of expression and contempt of court is not a new one. Time to time, this has been emerged in news and recently when Mumbai HC punished Arundhati Roy for criminal contempt of court.

Art 129 and 215 provides SC and HCs with powers of civil and criminal contempt of court punishments.

There are reasonable restrictions

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listed in Art 19(2) on the freedom of expression. which makes it is a fundamental right that is not absolute. The idea behind contempt of court rests in this ~~di~~ restriction.

→ It is always argued that using the criminal contempt indiscriminately (as in the case of Arundhati Roy) ~~for~~ will have a chilling effect ~~of~~ on freedom of expression

→ Judicial supremacy must be open to constructive criticism.

→ Judiciary is here to empower the citizens ~~th~~ and helps them from excess of legislature and executive. But the contempt act militate against the people.

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→ It results to view the judiciary in an insecure position rather than an empowering institution.

The pro-arguements for 19(1)(a) should not make the contempt of court act's absolute repeal. Infact both can coexist as the Supreme Court pointed once that the shoulder of the court is broad enough to contain the judicial criticism.

→ There should be clear guidelines and mandate given to people about what exactly makes a contempt of court.

→ Judiciary should resort to the more only when it seriously hampers the administration of justice ~~on~~

→ It could even emulate the practices outside, like in UK, where the act exists but since 1880, judiciary has not resort to it.

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Special rights are needed in a society which is unequal and have cultural diversities where tendency to rule over minority ~~cultures~~ are present. India since its independence has deliberately made rules and acts to protect the less privileged people and minority communities with vigour.

Minorities in India are protected through constitutional mandate. Though minority is a term not defined in constitution, commission on minority and different court rulings extensively defined who constitute a minority community.

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Article 29 and 30 are especially designed for minority's cultural and educational rights. Though SC has ruled Article 29 is available to majority also, it extensively protects the minorities language, script and culture. Article 30 provides them with special provisions in starting educational institutions.

→ India has a separate ministry for minority which time to time come up with schemes exclusively for minority like Nai Manzil, USTTAD etc

→ MHRD provides special provisions for education of minority students through scholarships and interest free loans to study abroad.

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→ Many of the minority community comes under OBC (Muslims, Latin Cheistians etc) and ~~have sp~~ can avail the provisions of OBC category given in article 16.

→ The teibals. are given special provision to preserve their traditions and cultures through schedule 5 and 6 and provided with autonomous district council and article 371.

→ All the linguistic minority is entaitled to develop their language and culture and the schedule 8. is a proof to it.

Thus there are many special rights are given to minority In India for their free and fair living. These moves only makes India a truly diverse country which respects every community's ~~people's~~ ambitions and aspirations.

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3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th amendment of Indian constitution was revolutionary in the sense that, it made India a fully decentralised society. But whether we actually reaped the fruits on the ground needs discussions.

The challenges in fully adhering to principle of subsidiarity include:

1) Reluctance of state governments to hand over the functions enumerated in schedule 11 and 12.

2) Though local governments are empowered to collect tax, most of the time they are not allowed to

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3) lopsided distribution fund from states.

4) state's tendency to see local bodies as subsidiary institutions.

The reforms needed are

1) Though there exists clear delineation of functions, the implementation of it needed to be strengthened. And for that strong ~~politi~~ political will and backing of judiciary is needed.

2) There should be clear mandate for states to distribute fund to local bodies

3) states should not interfere in the planning at the local level.

4) To improve citizen participation,

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awareness programs should be conducted.

It is always argued that resource mobilisation and first hands approach rests better with local bodies. ∴ it is important to provide them with ample space to exercise the constitutional mandates and to make the society truly inclusive.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter state water dispute is a contentious issue in India since independence. According to article 262 parliament is empowered to constitute tribunals to adjudicate the issue but have constantly fails in mandate. In this background centre has come up with a new bill to resolve the issue but is also seems to failing in addressing the judiciary - legislature jurisdiction overlap.

- In the recent cauvery water dispute, SC has ordered the parliament to constitute the Cauvery water Management Board. Parliament refute back by saying

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its a judicial overstep.

→ In Mullapperiyar dam issue too, SC is continuously giving instructions sidelining the scope of legislators in the issue.

It is important to keep in mind that there exists a separation of judiciary and legislature powers. Stepping in ~~to the~~ as a legislative court will only undermine the court's stature. ~~though the parties could go to SC challenging the tribunals order~~

It is important to respect the instructions of tribunals' set up by parliament and taking its order as final and binding instead of challenging it in courts.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Union Budget 2017 has provided with a lot of electoral reforms.

The major reforms were

→ introduction of electoral bonds - though the intent was good, the anonymity factor in the bonds will only make the corruption more intense.

→ scaling of anonymous donation at Rs 2000/- instead of 20000/-. - This though may help to curb the blackmoney ~~and bribe~~ and corruption, it is still possible with donations below 2000/-.

→ scaling on the cash transfer and emphasizing on cheques or online transaction to improve transparency.

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Though the electoral reforms are the need of the hour, it is important to think of - the streamlining of funding options to parties.

- State fundings is been routinely said to be implemented in India as it will address the corruption and blackmoney better. But there are downfalls too such as.

→ political parties are not public entities to be funded by tax money.

→ there is still no guarantee that corporates and people will not fund the parties - making way for black money and corruption

→ may result in proliferation of sham parties just to avail the state funds.

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So the advice for state funding too is not waterproof as evident from the countries practices the state funded elections. Hence it is important to ~~refor~~ reform the existing provisions in election to curb the malpractices and also could think of the viability of partial state funding.

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6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्ख़ियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to 73rd and 74th constitutional ~~aman~~ amendment local bodies are compulsory ordered to provide 33% reservation of seats for women. But ~~this~~ its enactment has to be revoked in Nagaland recently and to cancel the entire ULB elections.

The arguement of Nagaland's section of people who stood against the reservation was that the ~~sto~~ clause undermines the culture and tradition of Nagal people. Also the clause is against the protection to culture granted in article 371.

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Naga's culture, they argued that is not in favour of giving women ~~exect~~ executive roles.

While analysing the issue more closely it can be seen the misogynist tendencies among the people who oppose the move is the name of ~~cott~~ culture. It could also read as a power struggle to part power for women which is compulsory in the mandate.

The move undermines the constitutional provisions given in article 14. It also militates against the gender just society.

The argument based on article 371 seems to flawed as it totally discard the rights of Naga women. Since it is against ~~and~~ fundamental

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right, much like personal laws are tested under the ambit of equality, cultural laws should also be tested and verified on the same ground.

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7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Police force is one of the the institutional mechanism which supports the social system as a steel body. Hence the reforms in Police system needs serious attention.

Supreme Court in 2006 has enumerated some guidelines for police reforms such as

→ Constitution of security committee in every states with CM as the head and DGP as the ex-officio secretary

→ Tenure of DGP in every state should be atleast 2 years.

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→ DGP posts should not be removed at the whims and fancies of politicians.

It is been understood that most of the states have failed to constitute the committee. SC directed.

Even the states which have constituted it are not adhered to the mandate of it and removal of DGP before his tenure end is rampant

The 2017 case of former DGP against Kerala state is just one example.

Adherence to police reforms ordered by SC is essential for the smooth functioning of the systems. Along with the guidelines continuous trainings, infrastructural

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upgradation, more personnels and better incentive packages are needed for the comprehensive overhaul of police force.

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8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Healthcare service remains a very contentious issue in India owing to ~~dif~~ unequal distribution of resources, inequality among people and spatial differences.

* Spatial Inequality.

→ There is a tendency towards proliferating health care facilities in urban areas especially private care. Though ~~govt~~ government care is available, its services are in abysmal condition owing to apathy, lack of doctors and infrastructure, etc.

Ex: Infant deaths in Gorakhpur hospital in 2017.

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→ Difficulty in reaching the tribal hamlets make them to stay out of the formal health system. This is evident from rampant malnutrition among tribal children

Ex. Juang tribes in Odisha.

* Economic inequality

→ India being an inegalitarian society, inequality among people is a common cause for not ~~of~~ able to afford healthcare.

→ Increasing inequality (Oxfam Report 2016) and poverty are major causes of people being out of the social security net provided by the healthcare. Add on to it lack of education makes the poor to know little about government initiatives for them.

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The New Health Policy tries to address these issues by

→ increasing the fund allocation for healthservices (2.5% of GDP)

→ starting more PHCs in regionally deprived areas.

→ More recruitment and training programs for ASHA workers.

→ Including geriatric clinics in hospitals for better treatment of old people.

→ Continuing the RSBY programs along with better implementation of policy measures will to some extent address the lacunae created by inequality and thereby making the healthcare service more accessible, affordable and equitable.

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10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households are families which do not have a ~~at~~ proper place or shelter to live. They may be living in temperary shelters like the ones made of tarpolins or in big sewage pipes placed in urban localities. Most of the slum dwellers come under the homeless households.

The challenges faced by them

→ under the constant threat of eviction from authority.

→ they will be more susceptible

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to diseases

→ live in a poor conditions and have no hygiene or sanitation

→ issues of waste management.

→ Health and education of members will be in severe conditions.

The measures

→ Need policies to rehabilitate them.

Ex: Housing for All is a policy in the right direction

→ It is important to cope them in the drinking water, sanitation and health drive

→ need to provide with education.

→ It is important to recognize them as the part of urban life

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and need to provide security in adverse conditions

PURA, Housing schemes, Alloting ~~places to~~ land to landless through better land reforms are needs of the hour and should be implemented in the right way.

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11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Domestic Violence Act 2005 ~~has~~ has been lauded as a very good policy initiative for a gender just society. Recently the SC has amended the act twice

1) Asked the police not to arrest the accused at the very time of complaint filing as it is a non-bailable offence.

2) Made the act gender-neutral by including women and minors along with males in the people who resort to violence against women.

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→ The first amendment was based on the aguement that there is a misuse of the act But it is not backed by any data. Infact in about 94% of DVA cases conviction rates is <14%.

→ Second aguement is that women are abused ~~by~~ not only by male members but by women and minors also. This aguement may make ~~false~~ misuse of the act by letting the real ~~culp~~ culpeit escape the law.

Along with amendments SC also directed to constitute district level committees to hear the disputes. This would help in

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reconciliation in a speedy manner and reduce the backlog of cases in courts. But appointing anyone interested in the case as a member may militate against the actual purpose of the move in a patriarchal society

Hence it is important to understand that the misuse of the Act like any acts is miniscule compared to actual occurrance of incidents and so it would not be in the real interest of women if such arguments are used to watered down the ~~act~~ strong act.

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12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Right from the independence days, government is keen to ensure a secure and safe childhood for the Indian children. The measures include

→ Article 24 ~~ban~~ on childlabour.

→ RTE Act and Article 21 A.

→ child's better living and education mandates listed fundamental duties and Directive Principles of state Policies.

→ Child Labour Prohibition Act.

→ Better rehabiltation and fund allocation for the children who are rescued.

→ ~~Different~~ Separate ministry for

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women and children

The recent ratification of ~~the~~ ILO conventions by India ensures the

→ ban of child labour in the hazardous industries and ensures better living conditions for the children.

→ This will ensure children are enrolled for education since child labour is a stringently punishable act.

→ ~~the~~ Ratification makes India more accountable in the International area and hence assure more monitoring of the situation on ground.

→ Thus the ratification of conventions and the new Child Labour Act of 2016 are the steps in right direction to ensure a child his/her childhood

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in its own spirit. The move must rope in with India's SDG goals and other ~~such~~ initiatives of better education and ~~hot~~ health provisions to the children.

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13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recently published World Bank Report has lauded the digital initiatives taken by India but cautioned on the lack of analogue components.

→ India is the second largest country in terms of social media use and the mobile penetration in the country is a fast happening. But there are a few issues creating digital dividends reaching the citizens.

1) G2P transactions are not yet used to the maximum. Though JAM trinity is a revolutionary step, it is

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still lagging to reach the optimum.

2) Issues of security - the compromise of ATM cards of SBI recently showed the loopholes of digital infrastructure

3) Privacy concerns - there is no data protection and enforcement law making citizen prey to identity theft, espionage.

4) Cyber security system need to be strengthened more. CERT-In, CERT-Fin etc are laudable initiatives.

5) Connecting the geography better
Ex:- Exclusion issues of A&N, tribal hamlets

6) Spread of education is limited.

Hence, to reap the gains accrued through digital penetration, we need to establish a robust cyber

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and digital policy and platforms which will make the growth inclusive and sustainable.

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14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

India, still holds to its colonial legacy through various laws and statutes which are in dire need of modernisation like IPC 1860. Though we did repealed or modified many much need to do.

Outdated and impractical laws laws bring inefficiency in governance as.

→ it may not be suitable for the modern times.

Ex: Prevention of cruelty Act 1960 has a penal provision of fine of just Rs 50/-

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still

→ it may contradict with other laws.

Ex: POCSO Act and IPC 375 about age of marital rape.

→ To address this issues, repealing and consolidating are used by government as in the case of Merchant Shipping Bill 2016. But at the long run it is needed to understand that repealing or consolidating laws one by one will not result in desired results instead it will be more time and cost consuming impeding the growth of the people and business

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· So the need of the hour is ~~modernisation of the ends~~ the identification of laws which need to be repealed or modernised and modernising them at one go by constituting a panel of legal experts and then recommending it to the legislature for further discussions and debates :

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15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Water scarcity is the one of the major visible symptoms we are witnessing due to climate change ~~and~~ as well as due to mismanagement. It is evident from them inter-state and inter-national water disputes.

It is been argued that to address the issue, water has to be treated as a commodity and privatize it. But these arguements need more clarity because.

→ commodification essentially makes water a profit driven entity which may exclude the poor's access.

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→ Water in India is ~~needed~~ owned by private individual as it is their right to have access to water in their land. Hence what is needed now is the understanding that water as a public property and a common resource.

→ Instead of making it a commodity, government must ensure the better conservation practices are followed by citizens and should take initiatives such as Mazhapolima (Kerala) to conserve ~~monsoon~~ rain water.

→ Indiscriminate drilling of tube wells should be controlled and there need proper monitoring of ground water.

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Making water as a privately owned profitable/priceable commodity will only militate against the poor in the country making their rightful share of water inaccessible and unaffordable.

The need of the hour is better water planning and conservation policies ~~which~~ as formed through stakeholder discussions including the public and technical expert. It is important to have a participatory approach to solve the issue as it

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16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India in 2017 formally became a permanent member of SCO. It is been seen as a big move as it brings most of the strong nations in the Global South together. But India need to be reserved in this membership given the SCO's mandate and composition

→ SCO is an organisation which has security, economic cooperation in its mandate. It is been loosely seen as a counter to NATO. As India being a country which ~~may not be having~~ has a long tradition of non-partisanship, this angle need to be seen seriously.

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→ Giving membership to Pakistan along with India shows a subtle tendency of hyphenation.

→ Presence of Pakistan and China may block India's ambitions to play a big role in the organisation.

→ India's growing alliance with US and major defence partner status and SCO membership may pose difficulty in balancing the both.

→ SCO does have a dominance of Russia-China and the resurgence of ties are evident in recent years making India a with a little role in organisation.

∴ it is important for India to not to give too much weight to SCO. The platform could also

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be used as a push for ~~BRI~~ B&RI initiative of China. ~~Given these~~, But India's participation is important as it is a major South Asian power and without which the Asian features of SCO may not be fulfilled.

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17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Among South Asian nations, India is the leading country in terms of economy and technological feasibility and viability. Hence it has ample scope in adapting that leading edge to cement the cooperation

→ India is keen to adopt technology based diplomacy by providing training to neighbours in cyber security initiatives, intelligence sharing methods etc.

→ India's space missions of ISRO like NAVIC is providing

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services to its neighbours regarding the position, precision etc which is very useful for South Asian countries.

→ ISRO being a member of International Space Charter for disaster management is helping to monitor and disseminate better information to other countries.

→ The recent addition to this services are the South Asian Satellite initiative of India. This is widely congratulated as a better step towards unifying the South Asia though isolated Pakistan is a challenge. This helps to establish

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India's genuine interest in the co-operation of South Asian countries and re-establishing the Global South.

The services of satellite include resource mapping, better communication and weather forecasting. Being the highest ~~spender~~ contributor to the program without any binding, India is showing the way for others that how better economic growth and technological innovations can be used for ~~the~~ ~~stability~~ ensuring the stability of the region.

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18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right from the shared history and colonial past, India and Bangladesh share a lot in common geographically too. Rivers are one among such things.

Though we have better co-operation in various fields, Teesta River sharing remains a difficult one for long. There were many initiatives taken to resolve the issue like joint mechanism to discuss a feasible plan. the involvement of two countries plus West Bengal make it more

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elusive.

When Bangladesh looks for 50:50 sharing, West Bengal asks for a 55:45 sharing formula. Since the issue also involves a lot of political ramifications for Awami League and West Bengal government, ~~it~~ a technical solution like 25% downstream water flow to Bangladesh and another 25% during the summer time is not yet ~~to be~~ ~~di~~ talked.

There could also few other solutions which can be discussed without hampering the sentiments of both countries like,

- building a large reservoir to store monsoon water

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- incorporating an independent party much like World Bank in the case of Indus Water Treaty.

So it is not really right to say that solution is illusive but need a political will from all the ~~st~~ stakeholders involved and India should show a better co-operative federalistic character which suits it regionalistic ~~lea~~ ambitions in South Asia.

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19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India being an emerging economy is slowly gaining ground in multilateral agencies like WTO, which is often criticized for lack of democratic characters.

India is constantly standing for better TFS ~~in~~ under WTO as it has signed TFA in goods in 2016. India, being a country driven more by its service sector, TFS would be a boost to its growth prospectives.

→ India wants more access to countries by facilitating all the four modes of service and especially

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mode 4 which let the free movements of natural persons.

→ For this it is proposing to have ease in visa regimes of countries which are more keen in protectionism in the name of terrorism and 'outsiders stealing jobs'.

→ India also puts its stand on the arguement that globalisation will benefit in its full extent only if the service sectors are put open and the move will compliment better goods trade.

The developed block, led by US which are more keen on trade market for its goods are constantly

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blocking India's move. But with like minded countries like China, India is pushing forward the TFS cause representing the South-South block in WTO

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20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC is one of the major initiatives to improve the links between south and South East Asia in recent times. This grouping reinforces the multipolar world order.

→ Instead of having ASEAN + or ASEA + country summit, BIMSTEC provides with a common platform for major economies in the Indian Ocean ~~and Pacific ocean areas~~ and a part of Pacific areas

→ BIMSTEC ~~amb~~ exemplifies the South-South cooperation and

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many countries having shared history makes it an even more culturally unified initiative.

→ It is a boost to have more ~~inter bad~~ intra trade among member countries

The factors hindering the potential are

1) Difference in governmental structures - democracy to autocracy.

2) Not many countries having strong economies and so deficit issue may arise for strong countries

3) Being members in different other groupings which have contradicting features.

Ex: Proposed TPP, APEC, BRICS etc.

Eventhough there are challenges,

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BIMSTEC has emerged as a platform for cooperation on

- security sharing
- economical advancement
- institutional building
- ~~coop~~ maritime security
- stand together against terrorism etc

Further measures required includes

- annual summits among member countries
- institutionalising dialogues
- improving strategic partnerships
- more trade in goods and services

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SAMEERA. S		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	165062
Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	13-10-2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Whether India should adopt AIJS or continue with the existing system is a long drawn issue given the increasing vacancies and ~~pending~~ pendency of cases. Having a centralised recruitment have the following benefits

(i) it will be more attractive to the youngsters who are reluctant to take up the judicial role in current system.

(ii) it since already a competent recruiting agency exists, AIJS will only help in giving more credibility to the

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system.

(iii) Centralised recruitment will make the appointments and selection more professional, accountable and equitable.

(iv) it will truly represent the diversity of India in ~~profes~~ judicial profession.

(v) would incentivise students to learn judicially stream while preparing in legal studies much like in France.

The arguements against AIJS include that

(i) it will be difficult to have All India service given the language barriers

(ii) it will acts against the selection and promotion of state level officials

Though the arguements are valid, it is important to give more

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weightage to the problem of vacancies and pendancy in courts which can be filled only when more people are willing to come forward to take up the profession.

Given the fact that other ~~cadre~~ All India services are running the administrative wheel quite smoothly overcoming the regional and language barriers, it may be too early to discard the idea of AIJS.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian political party system have evolved from a monolithic single party into a multiparty system over years. Differing ideologies, and differing regional and national ambitions made way for the split and grow system of party politics.

While analysing the growth of parties, ~~it come in~~ what comes in picture is the lack of intra-party democracy and internal elections in ~~such~~ parties. This is the most contentious factor behind the splitting of parties in India

The challenges of this are many.

(i) it will create a dominance of ~~f~~ a few and the party system becomes a class based

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having people with high privileges and low privileges.

(ii) it creates a King-subject relation within the party

(iii) Lack of internal elections in candidate selection leads to the ~~contestant~~ choice of such candidate who are in the good books of party leaders and may be inept as ~~are~~ a representative causing the constituency to suffer.

(iv) run against the moral ethics for which they stand for ie democracy in India

(v) curbing the differing views eventually lead to the erosion of party structure and in many cases multiplication of parties.

(vi) Opaque decision making practices within party system may get continue ~~even~~ when the party yields power reducing the

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accountability and transparency in governance.

It is important for parties to have a structural framework which encourages ~~inter~~ ~~intra~~ inner party dissents and democratic way of selection of candidates. In the long run, it ~~is~~ is the party which is going to pay the penalty if such good practices are avoided for the short term gains.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Finance Act 2017 have axed eight existing tribunals and merged them with other tribunals to end the overlapping of work and expenditure. In similar way India also merged SBI associate banks with SBI and is proposed to merge the upstream and downstream oil companies

The idea behind merger are many.

(i) to avoid duplication of work.

(ii) to have economies of scale.

Ex: big ~~oil~~ one oil company will have more capital to spend.

(iii) Reduce the expenditure and operational cost

Ex: ~~to~~ SBI associate banks merger with parent bank ~~will~~ helps to ~~have~~ reduce

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number of branches in the same locality.

But the other side of coin shows the drawback of merging plans. As

(i) it will affect the idea behind making the autonomous body or tribunal

Ex: merging Cyber security Apellate Tribunal with TDSAT does not make the cases on cyber security strong but will eventually results in dilution of it as ~~TDSAT is already~~ the merges is between two completely different bodies.

(ii) Though it may help in cutting operational costs, it is at the expense of employment cut

Ex: SBI merger led to lay off of lower class employees. affecting their livelihood.

(iii) it is important to have decentralised bodies rather than a monolithic system to take care of the risk

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Ex: failure of the merged oil company will result in direct impact on India's energy security.

~~(iv) it is also an~~

So it is important to take precaution and extensive discussions involving all stakeholders before such merger decisions ~~to~~ are taken. More than the peripheral gain on expenditure and work efficiency as said to be, it is the ground realties and implications of the move that need to be discussed and analysed. Else it may end up doing more harm than good.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission draws its powers to tackle the challenges from article 324 and Representation of Peoples Act 1951. It is been argued that existing powers of EC is limited to deal with new challenges such as

(i) questioning EC's impartiality in conducting elections. Ex: questioning EC after cancelling Tamil Nadu election in 2 constituencies

(ii) issues of tampering the EVMs

(iii) new ways of electoral corruption is emerging to woe the voters and to intimidate them

Ex: intimidating the voters after the results are out on the basis of constituency's poll percentage.

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It is in this backdrop that ~~EC~~ well defined electoral laws and greater powers are needed for EC to conduct elections.

→ EC has recently recommended to have contempt power to curb the unnecessary criticism on the commission.

→ Well defined electoral laws will address the allegation that EC has acted in a partial manner. For example ~~RPIA~~ RPA talks about only booth capturing as a base to cancel the elections. For cancelling the contest based on corrupt practices, EC draws the extra power from article 324. It is important to have the codification in this regard.

Though ill motivated criticism on constitutional bodies should not be entertained, giving EC more powers in the form of contempt power much like judiciary may have a chilling

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effect on freedom of expression. Since EC already avails a great deal of autonomy and powers under article 324 regarding the free and fair elections what is of utmost importance ~~to~~ in electoral reforms is the codification of ~~electo~~ electoral laws encorporating the changing times.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Indian parliament draws the right ~~pri~~ to parliamentary privileges from the article 105 and the parliamentary conventions. But often it is been argued that parliamentary privileges run over fundamental rights of citizens.

Recently Karnata speaker has filed cases against two journalists for writing against him and other legislatures, using the parliamentary privilege. This incident has again open the debate on balance been privileges and rights.

Unlike fundamental rights which are codified in the Part III of constitution,

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there is no codification attempt have done for parliamentary previleges.

It is important to for the citizens to know which act of them are causing the contempt of parliament. In the absence of codification, it only results in evolution of privileges over time.

Parliamentary committee which discussed ~~this~~ the issue in 1990s discarded the need for codification citing there were only 5 instances when parliament acted against citizens. Even if the count is less, it is important to give supremacy of fundamental rights over privileges ~~and to~~ as constructive criticism only makes the system function better.

While comparing with other nations, US does not have a privilege option and UK

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from whom India adopted the idea have not succised ~~the~~ it for ages.

~~Given the fact that parliamentarians do get entrenched in~~

So parliamentary privileges is not a landmark for a democracy but fundamental rights are. Given that it is important to have a codified privilege for parliament so that citizens do not get deprived of their rights and parliamentarians do not ride arbitrarily on the vehicle of privileges which is evolving over times. What is needed is not the re-examining of the balance between fundamental rights and privileges but the codification of privileges so that it does not run over fundamental rights.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability is one of the most important pillars in ensuring good governance and it exists along with rule of law and transparency.

When it comes to extrajudicial killings, there exists a lacunae in governments approach as it says

(i) such powers are needed for the armed forces to fight against hard core criminals and terrorists.

(ii) impunity from legal action is required for keeping the forces' morale high.

It is in this background that judiciary accepted the plea of ~~citizens~~ relatives

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of citizens who are ~~died~~ killed in encounters or are in enforced disappearance under the controversial AFSPA.

Judiciary's response to extrajudicial killing was that

(i) it observed such ~~[illegible]~~ acts erodes the law of the land.

(ii) there exists no absolute impunity for armed forces and if allegations arise, there should be proper investigation and recording against armed forces.

(iii) be it a criminal or terrorist, he/she is the citizen of land and have access to all the judicial remedies and rights like any other citizen.

Though there exists a lacunae in government's approach when it comes to accountability of extrajudicial

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killings, it is important to ~~separate the need of national security from the~~ analyse the stand from the national security's angle. There may be instances of violations of law but there also exists a need for balancing act to safeguard the country from terror attacks.

Still judiciary's response needs to be incorporated in the implementation of law and order and security in the state as extra judicial killing can not be justified legally as well as ethically. In the long run it will only lead to the erosion of the law of the land.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 was a major step towards controlling the real estate lobby which feed on blackmoney and safeguarding the interest of consumers.

The rationale behind the Act is clear from the mandates given as

(i) to control the malpractices in the real estate and to regulate them.

(ii) protect the consumers from being getting cheated and to have speedy access to justice.

The acts helps in revitalizing the consumer confidence as

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(i) it mandates 70% of the money to be kept in third party account so that the builder will not be able to ~~draw~~ put ~~that~~ money in other projects before completion.

(ii) changes in plan have to be accepted by 2/3 of the buyers.

(iii) there will be data on legal status of properties so that consumers will not be cheated

(iv) maintenance of the building for the 5 years after handing over is the responsibility of builder.

(v) there is Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Real Estate Apellate Tribunal for the speedy grievance redressal of consumers as well as builders.

Hurdles that remains in implementing the project are many

(i) as compiling data on legal status of properties in the entire states is a

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humingous task -

(ii) Every state have their own version of Act which may dilute the intent -

(iii) it may affect the business model of builders as the money is locked in third party account.

(iv) RERA's role is yet to be clearly codified.

Though the rationale behind the Act and the clauses of Act ~~and~~ are of atmost importance what need to be seen is how the act gets implement at the ground level.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

At present water is a ~~state~~ concurrent subject while inter state water management and dispute ~~are~~ is a Union list entry. This makes the water management in India a difficult task.

Moving water from state to Union list have some advantages as

(i) it will enable the better surface water - ground water management of the entire country by codifying and streamlining rules.

(ii) there will better resolution on inter-~~water~~ state water disputes as Union has say over water management.

(iii) Better draught management and inter-state water linking project

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But the issues associated with transfer of subject include

(i) it is the state and ~~urban~~ local bodies who are aware of the ground level realities of people and regions

(ii) it will reduce the role of local bodies leaving them ~~more~~ with less importance

(iii) It is difficult to micromanage for centre the issues of drinking water, irrigation etc

(iv) Management of drainage, pipeline construction etc also come under the subject which may get affected due to delay in operation because of top-down approach

Instead of transferring the subject to address the issue of disputes and water conservation practices, it is ~~important~~ needed to realise water as a common resource and it is not the

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private property of ~~state~~ basin state but state is just a trustee. Moving the subject to Union list will also act against co-operative federalism which is the backbone of Indian federalism. The need of the hour is not more powers to Union but the better management of water resources by incorporating suggestions from states, public and academics. It will be also helpful to emulate the successful practices of other nations in resolving disputes and planning water management.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The conflict between political executive and permanent executive in India is seen in many areas of work. They include

(i) delegation of decision making power of ~~politicians/mini~~ ministers to civil servants making them responsible for decision and implementation

(ii) Benevolent approach from ministers to favourable civil servants giving them more incentives and the impartial civil servants to feel the brunt of arbitrary transfers

(iii) Widening gap of ethical work between ministers and civil servants.

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(iv) the increasing visibility of civil servants in the era of social media affecting the image of ministers

A healthy working relationship between the two is of prime importance as

(i) civil servants being the steel frame of administration and ministers being the decision makers, having no compatibility will affect the implementation of programs and schemes.

(ii) the conflicts between the two will eventually lead to the erosion of good governance as governance is the first thing to be affected by policy paralysis

(iii) Political executive being more visibly accountable to the public, not providing with good governance will affect the minister personally.

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Since the idea of creation of both executives is to serve the nation and its people, it is important for them to give service the prime importance of over differences. Differing views and ideas are common in a work culture but it is important for a permanant executive not to cross over the line of separation however vague it may be. In the same way political executive too has to limit his/her endeavours to the assigned field without interfering into the implementation part which is handled by civil servants. Cooperation with separation of powers is the need of the hour

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is a fast urbanising country and its cities are rapidly turning into engines of growth. But the pattern in which India getting urbanised shows the issues in the governance of cities.

The issues include.

(i) increasing slum dwellers though with more growth there should have been a reduction in slum growth.

(ii) Lack of better living standards and housing for people due to scarcity of land and is also partially related to caste-class structure, where poor is denied accommodation.

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(iii) Huge deficit in social infrastructure like healthcare and education

(iv) Lack of access to drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation

(v) No scientific municipal waste management system.

These structural deficits in the supply side is making the urbanisation pattern in India difficult to manage. To address this, proper urban planning is needed and competitive sub-federalism is a way to address it.

The reforms required in this regard include (i) decentralised planning of urbanisation to avoid increased threat over overly populated cities.

(ii) providing ~~sub-urb~~ suburban areas with financial resources to

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initiate programs to fill the gaps in social infrastructure.

(iii) making the II, III tier cities the investment hubs to attract people from both rural and congested cities.

(iv) ranking the cities over different criterias like ~~social qso~~ health, hygeine and ~~economic~~ investor friendliness to make them more competitive.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Discrimination, segregation and exclusion are different forms of social boycott and are considered to be the most menial form of social evils. But it is now time to consider the evil as a criminal offence as is still plaguing the society even after ~~educati~~ tremendous social, economic and political growth of the country.

The idea of boycott emnates from different ~~mind prejudices~~ realms.

(i) from prejudices towards a particular community

(ii) from religious practices of purity and pollution

(iii) continuing the age old beliefs and superstitions without questioning the rationality.

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The idea behind not dismissing the offence as a criminal act was that India being a traditional society needs time to imbibe the modern values of fraternity and equality. ~~Although~~ It is the continuous of the practice even after years of independence and constitutional mandate, that makes it to be considered as a criminal offence instead of just dismissing it as a social evil.

States like Jharkhand and Maharashtra ~~are~~ have come up with acts which bans social boycott and punishes the practices. Along with stringent laws it is important to appeal to the behavioural patterns of people who still resort to such discriminating practices.

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Strength knowledge

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking is one of the major problems India is facing where India acts as both source and destination countries.

To address the problem, it is important to understand the root causes of it which may be

(i) poverty of people making them to sell their children.

(ii) Having limited access to social security schemes and poverty alleviation programs

(iii) the practice of bonded labour which is still prevalent in India making people targets of exploitation.

(iv) illiteracy among poor who fall prey to the lucrative offers of trafficking agents.

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(v) Lacunae in implementation of existing acts

(vi) porous and open borders which makes international ~~trad~~ trafficking possible.

The increasing incidence of human ~~commercial~~ trafficking calls for devising new strategies. This may include

(i) Better targeting of schemes to address the poverty among families

(ii) strict actions against the intermediaries in the trade who are caught

(iii) An overarching legislation to stop the human trafficking ~~instead of piecemeal approaches~~ by codifying the existing laws like Immoral Trafficking Act, controlling begging etc.

(iv) Better vigilance and monitoring near the borders

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(V) As a part of long run program, ensure the children are getting education

(VI) Networking NGOs and legal experts to monitor the situation

(VII) Giving psychological assistance to the rescued people and better rehabilitation packages so that they will not again end up in the same racket.

Human trafficking is a real menace India facing and there needed a coordinated effect from government functionaries, civil society and local people to effectively address the problem.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A of IPC deals with the arrest of people engaged in domestic violence. The section has ~~got~~ been more reinforced ~~use~~ with passage of Domestic Violence Act 2005. ~~But it has been said that recent Supreme Court~~

The section mandates the immediate arrest of husbands ~~those who are involved in~~ as soon as the case is been filed. The section is a non-bailable offence. Supreme Court has recently ~~ob~~ ordered ~~to~~ not to resort to immediate arrest of people before investigating the case. The rationale behind the order was that over 90% of the cases filed in this regard, ~~and~~ conviction rate is less than 25%. and drawing the conclusion that there is ~~this is this ba~~ an innocent misuse of the provision.

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The arguement against the order are

(i) it militates against long drawn women empowering clause in domestic arena.

(ii) the role of pendency of cases is not considered while saying conviction rate is miniscule.

(iii) misuse of law is prevalent in every realms, like environmental laws, not just in pro women laws. singling out women laws show the prejudical attitude of society.

(iv) there is no scientific study quoted to assert there exist rampant misuse.

(v) the court order acts against the genuine needs of women. who suffered under domestic violence and put them in danger.

Though the court's intention may not be based on the fact that it has potential chances of eroding the women's

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freedom, and may have considered the chances of reconciliation after the arrest ~~of~~ and subsequent trial may be remote, it does have an angle of institutionalising the prejudices that most of the women ~~acts~~ friendly acts are misused.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India-US relations in the 21st century is growing so strong and is overcoming the hesitations of history. Of all the important sectors, defence has emerged as the major area of cooperation.

The significance of this development is that

(i) India has been termed as a major defence partner of US and so have easy learning and access to defence procurements from US.

(ii) India being an major defence importer and most of the defence purchase is from US, having close ties will help them to negotiate trade deals in better way.

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The possible implications of the development are

(i) Growing convergence of India with USA may be a cause of concern for Russia-India relations.

(ii) Signing the ~~defence~~ agreements like LEMOA and the talks over the remaining BECA and CISMOA, which are the agreements US sign with its NATO allies may project India as an ally of US

Though there are significance benefits for India to have a US as defence partner it is important to analyse the geo-strategic implications of such moves given ~~that~~ the changing global order of the world.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India since independence, remains as a major contributor to UN's peace keeping missions.

→ India's peace keeping engagements with UN has its roots in NAM objective. Even though NAM has lost significance in the aftermath of cold war end, India's engagement remains steadfast.

→ UN has over years given legitimacy to peace enforcing missions by accepting the Right to Protect clause. ~~Thus~~ is Peace enforcing missions of US, and other European and Russian countries are present in conflict ridden areas. But India has

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restricted its activities to peace keeping missions even after having pressure from global leaders as it rightly understands it is the keeping the peace from subjugation more important than enforcing it

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

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